

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^* \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_0^1 \bar{c} \tilde{\chi}_0^1$$

Update-9May-05

C. Milstène, A. Freitas, M. Carena – Fermilab; A. Finch, A. Sopczak – Lancaster; H. Nowak – DESY

LCWS05: <http://theory.fnal.gov/people/freitas/lcws/milstene.pdf>

- In the project are involved both experimentalists and theorists for the span of the channels under study to SUSY-MSSM and Cosmology, at once, where the neutralino is a suitable candidate for dark matter
- The c-tagging puts stringent conditions on the Vector Detector which could be used as a detector benchmark

Simulation Characteristics

- Background generated in the framework:
Pythia + Simdet + Circe
 - a) Beamstrahlung & Bremstrahlung Simdet code implementation by A. Finch
 - b) Stop to neutralino non-standard Pythia code of A. Sopczak.
- Signal and Background generated in each channel in conjunction to the cross-sections:

Signal And Background Cross-Sections (pb)

Process $\tilde{t} \tilde{t}$	Beamst/ISR	FREITAS		
		unpol	L-pol	R-pol
M ($\tilde{t}=120$)	yes	0.2802		
M ($\tilde{t}=140$)	yes	0.21670	0.19635	0.23714
M ($\tilde{t}=180$)	Yes	0.10532	0.09532	0.11527
M ($\tilde{t}=220$)	yes	0.02487	0.02253	0.02720

*The Events have
been produced
with
Beamstrahlung*

*σ -normalizations
without.*

Process	Pythia Isub	Beamst/ISR	GRACE		
			Unpol	L-pol	R-pol
ww	7.38 - 25	no	7.6141	15.172	0.05624
Wenu	5.30 - ~36	no	6.142	9.268	3.016
ZZ	0.402 - 22	no	0.44000	0.6250	0.25501
eeZ	6.90 - 35	no	7.64	8.42	6.72
tt	- 1	no	0.56651	0.79536	0.33765
qq*	- 1	yes	13.974	18.345	10.941
$\gamma\gamma$ -Beamst.	782 - A.F	yes			
2-photon	154 - A.F	yes			

C. Milstène

* A. Freitas 's program

Selection $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1^* \rightarrow c \tilde{\chi}_0^1 \bar{c} \tilde{\chi}_0^1$

- Pythia with Simdet/Tesla was used for the simulations of both signal and background with CIRCE for the beamstrahlung.

- A short list of the sequential cuts applied as a preselection first, allowed larger samples to be produced and the cut refined at selection stage.

Pre-selection:

- $4 < \text{Number of Charged tracks} < 50$
- $P_t > 5 \text{ GeV}$
- $\cos\theta_{\text{Thrust}} < 0.8$
- $|P_{l,\text{tot}}|/P < 0.9$
- $E_{\text{vis}} < 380 \text{ GeV}$
- $M(\text{inv}) < 200 \text{ GeV}$

Selection: LCWS05 \rightarrow

- $N_{\text{jets}} = 2 \rightarrow$
- $\cos(\text{A-coplanarity}) < 0.9 \rightarrow$
- $\cos\theta_{\text{Thrust}} < 0.7, P_t > 12 \text{ revisited.} \rightarrow$
- $E_{\text{vis}} < 200 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$
- $2000 \text{ GeV}^2 < \text{Minv}_{\text{jets}}^2 < 9000 \text{ GeV}^2 \rightarrow$

NOW: c-tagging (T. Kuhl)

2

0.95

$\cos\theta_{\text{Thrust}} < 0.7, P_t > 12 \text{ revisited}$

$E_{\text{vis}} < 200 \text{ GeV}$

$3500 \text{ GeV}^2 < \text{Minv}_{\text{jets}}^2 < 8000 \text{ GeV}^2$

Selection: The Background Rejection

LCWS05 & Now

Background	% Left - End Presel	NumberGen. Selection (LCWS05)	NumberGen. Selection (now)	Num Left. End Sel. – For 500 fb ⁻¹ (LCWS05)	Num Left. End Sel. – For 500 fb ⁻¹ (NOW)
yy- Beamst.	0.06%	2.2 Millions	<u>4.5 Millions</u>	0. 200.	0. <u>88.5</u>
2- photon	0.04%	1.0 M	1.0 M	0. 77.	0. 77.
zz	9%	0.03 M	0.03 M	30. 220.	36. 263.
qq	0.09%	0.35 M	0.35 M	10. 200.	8. <u>160.</u>
ww	1.45%	0.21 M	0.21 M	10. 181.	8. <u>145.</u>
tt	1.36%	0.18 M	0.18 M	25. 400.	25. 400.
wenu	25.70%	0.21 M	0.21 M	624 9123.	371 <u>5424.</u>
eez	0.06%	0.21 M	0.21 M	3 55.	2 <u>36.</u>

Improvements :in Background rejection comes from the **ctag** implementation, except in the yy- Beamst. which comes from **increased statistics**, the rejection provided by the pt cut. The zz rejection is very slightly worse

C. Milstène

Selection: The Signal

M (\tilde{t})	% Signal End Preselection	Num. Gener. Selection	Num. Signal End Sel-For500fb ⁻¹
<u>140GeV</u>			
$\Delta m=20$	65.8%	50 K	20080 -39950
$\Delta m=40$	68.2%	50 K	18440 -20380
$\Delta m=80$	50.1%	50 K	12920 -19890
<u>180GeV</u>			
$\Delta m=20.$	67.2%	25 K	14440 -15430
$\Delta m=40$	72.3%	25 K	9753 -11230
$\Delta m=80$	63.7%	25 K	9178
<u>220 GeV</u>			
	66.1%	10K	4608
$\Delta m=20$	74.1%	10K	2578
$\Delta m=40$	72.8%	10k	2734
$\Delta m=80$			

In Red
Improvements
Due to:

c-tagging
+
Relaxed
A-coplanarity
Cut 0.95
(instead of 0.9)

C-tagging-The Principle

A Vertex Identification followed by a Neural Network application

- Vertex Identification:

As a maximum in track overlapping (product of probability density tubes defined the track parameters)

3 cases:

Case 1) Only a primary Vertex

Case 2) 1 secondary vertex

Case 3) >1 secondary vertex

- Neural Network (NN):

data: 255000 stops, $M_{\text{stop}}=120-220$; $D_m=5, 10, 20$ GeV
240000 W_{ev} , the most resilient background

C-tagging-Neural Network Input

- Vertex Case 1: NN Input variables

- *Impact parameter* significance (impact parameter/error) of the 2 most significant tracks in the r - Φ plane && their Impact parameters.
- The impact parameter significance & Impact parameters of the 2 tracks in z
- Their momenta
- The joint probability in r - Φ & z

- Vertex Case 2: NN Input variables (all of Case 1+below)

- *Decay Length* significance of the secondary vertex && Decay Length
- Momentum of all tracks associated to the secondary vertex && Multiplicity
- P_t corrected mass of secondary vertex (corrected for neutral hadrons & ν 's), the p_t of the decay products perpendicular to the flight direction (between primary && secondary Vertex) && joint probability in r - Φ and z

- Vertex Case 3: 2 secondary vertices, the tracks are assigned to the vertex closest to the primary vertex and the NN input variables are those of case 2

Discovery Reach

Δm	Eff. Mstop = 120GeV	Eff. Mstop= 140GeV	Eff. Mstop= 180GeV	Eff. Mstop= 220GeV
5 GeV	2.71%- 23.5%	1.15%- 20.23%	0.30%- 14%	0.11%- 8.5%
10 GeV	20.3%- 34.53	21.1%- 35.04%	19.1%- 34.6%	35.3%- 69%
20 GeV	19.0%- 33%	18.5%	27.4%	37.1%
40 GeV		10.2%	18.5%	20.7%
80 GeV		11.9%	18.3%	22.0%

In Green: with c-tagging alone- the actual pt cut of 12GeV “against” the 2-photons being now the most harmful for low D_m signal (should be replaced)

Conclusions / Outlook

- C-tagging implemented
- Tuning of c-tagging for small D_m
- C-tagging reduced largest background W_{ev} by half (tuned c-tagging)
- Other cut relaxed: acoplanarity
- Next: optimize signal vs background, use of Iterative Discriminant Analysis (IDA)
- Redo for different vertex detectors (material/design)
- Focus on very small D_m (far beyond hadron colliders)
- Further interpretations for cosmological relevant parameter combinations (Ayres, Marcela)
- Longer term: TESLA/SLAC detector comparisons.
- GEANT4 simulations and/or other fast-simulations.

Backup

C. Milstène

Background ()

- Remark:

In the Beamstrahlung are included processes

131,135,11,12,13,28,53,68

In the Bremstrahlung

11,12,13,28,53,68,131,132,135,136,137,138,139,140....

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.daneprairie.com>.
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.